1 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 2 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 3 RIVERSIDE DIVISION 4 In re: Case No. RS 0

In re:) (Case No	0.	RS 03-17174 PC
JEFFREY THOMAS BINDNER and UTE ROSALINDE BINDNER,	(Chapter	r	7
		Date: June 20, 2005 Time: 9:30 a.m. Place: U.S. Bankruptcy Court		
Debtor(s).)))		3420 T	oom 303 welfth Street de, CA 92501

At the above captioned date and time, the court considered the Objection to Claim No. 11 of Bonnie A. Hensel filed May 20, 2005. The following is the text of the court's final ruling which is attached to the minutes of the hearing. Because the court has determined that the disposition constitutes a "reasoned explanation" for the court's decision within the scope of the E-Government Act of 2002, the final ruling is posted to the court's Internet site, www.cacb.uscourts.gov, in a text-searchable format as required by the act. The official record remains with the minutes of the hearing.

FINAL RULING

Steven M. Speier, chapter 7 trustee ("Trustee") objects to Claim # 11 - a Proof of Claim in the amount of \$49,000 filed by Bonnie A. Hensel ("Hensel") dated January 3, 2005, pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3007 and L.B.R. 3007-1. Claim # 11 purports to be a secured claim for damages for an alleged breach of contract occurring on or about March 10, 2003. Hensel has filed a response in opposition to the objection.

The objection is sustained. A proof of claim is deemed allowed unless a party in interest objects under § 502(a). Absent an objection, a proof of claim constitutes *prima facie* evidence of the validity and amount of the claim under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3001(f). <u>Lundell v. Anchor Constr. Specialists, Inc.</u>, 223 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2000). The filing of an objection to a proof of

claim "creates a dispute which is a contested matter" within the meaning of Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9014 and must be resolved after notice and opportunity for hearing upon a motion for relief. *Id*.

When a creditor has filed a proof of claim that complies with the rules, thereby giving rise to the presumption of validity, the burden shifts to the objecting party who must "present evidence to overcome the prima facie case." <u>United States v. Offord Fin., Inc. (In re Medina)</u>, 205 B.R. 216, 222 (9th Cir. BAP 1996). To defeat the claim, the objector must come forward with sufficient evidence and "show facts tending to defeat the claim by probative force equal to that of the allegations of the proofs of claim themselves." <u>Lundell</u>, 223 F.3d at 1039, *quoting* In re Holm, 931 F.2d 620, 623 (9th Cir. 1991). "The objector must produce evidence which, if believed, would refute at least one of the allegations that is essential to the claim's legal sufficiency." <u>Lundell</u>, 223 F.3d at 1040, *quoting* In re Allegheny Int'l, Inc., 954 F.2d 167, 173-74 (3d Cir. 1992). If the objector produces sufficient evidence to negate one or more of the sworn facts in the proof of claim, the burden reverts to the claimant to prove the validity of the claim by a preponderance of the evidence. <u>Ashford v. Consol. Pioneer Mort. (In re Consol. Pioneer Mort.)</u>, 178 B.R. 222, 226 (9th Cir. BAP 1995), *aff'd*, 91 F.3d 151 (9th Cir. 1996), *quoting* Allegheny Int'l, 954 F.2d at 173-74. The ultimate burden of persuasion remains at all times on the claimant. <u>Lundell</u>, 223 F.3d at 1039; <u>Holm</u>, 931 F.2d at 623.

In this case, the court entered an Order Approving Compromise of Controversy between Steven M. Speier, Chapter 7 Trustee, and Bonnie Ann Hensel on June 17, 2004, which approved a Compromise Agreement between the Trustee and Hensel dated May 11, 2004, attached as Exhibit A to the order. Paragraph 32 of the Compromise Agreement states: "No Allowed Claims. Ms. Hensel shall not have any allowed claim or allowed administrative claim in the Debtors' pending Chapter 7 case." [Compromise, p.9]. By the terms of the compromise, Hensel waived her claim against the estate.

In her response, Hensel claims that she signed the compromise under duress. However,

Hensel has not sought relief from this court's order approving the compromise nor offered a declaration or other evidence in support of her allegation of duress. Accordingly, the objection is sustained and Claim # 11 is disallowed in its entirety.